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                     IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
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                    FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

V.

DATE: Friday, June 25, 2010

TIME: 10:00 a.m.

COURT: Hon. Edward J. Garcia

Defendant.

Defendant.

The United States of America, by and through the undersigned attorney, respectfully renews the arguments made in its Sentencing Memorandum filed with the Court on September 11, 2009. For the reasons stated with that memorandum, the United States believes that a sentence of 78 months of appropriate in this case. The United

States also asks that the victim-impact statements be read in open court as requested by the victim and permitted under the law.

I. <u>BACKGROUND</u>

On July 10, 2009, the defendant pleaded guilty to Possession of One or More Matters Containing Depictions of Minors Engaged in Sexually Explicit Conduct in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2252(a)(4)(B).

C.R. 10. Due to the defendant's desire to respond to inquiries of the Court and to gather and prepare evidence in support of his argument in mitigation to no less than 30 months, sentencing was continued on multiple occasions to June 25, 2010.

II. SENTENCING CALCULATION

A. Statutory Maximum Sentence

The maximum sentence of imprisonment that may be imposed for a violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2252(a)(4)(B) is ten years imprisonment, a fine of \$250,000, and a lifetime period of supervised release. The Court may also order restitution pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3663(a)(3).

B. <u>Sentencing Guidelines Calculation</u>

The Presentence Report calculates the defendant's guideline range at 78-97 months. Report at ¶ 49.

C. The Probation Officer's Recommended Sentence

The Probation Officer recommends a downward variance to a sentence of 54 months. Id. at ¶ 59. The Probation Officer also recommends an eight-year period of supervised release. Id. at ¶ 60.

D. The Defendant's Requested Sentence

On June 22, 2010, the defendant filed a sentencing memorandum arguing for a sentence of 30 months. In the alternative, the defendant argued in support of the Probation Officer's recommended sentence of 54 months. C.R. 33.

III. GOVERNMENT'S SENTENCING RECOMMENDATION

A. A 78-Month Sentence is Appropriate in this Case

For the reasons stated in its Sentencing Memorandum filed on September 11, 2009, the government believes that a 78-month sentence is appropriate in this case and meets the stated goals of 18 U.S.C. §

3553(a). A 78-month sentence recognizes the nature and circumstances of the defendant's conduct and is sufficient, but not greater than necessary, to punish the defendant for that conduct.

Such a sentence is not "too high." Def.'s Sent. Mem. at 3:12. Indeed, the defendant's argument for a below-guideline sentence is premised in part on the notion that such sentences are common within the Eastern District. This is not accurate.

Of the 19 cases spanning four years that are listed in the defendant's sentencing memorandum, nearly half (nine) were sentenced by Judge Lawrence K. Karlton. The remaining 10 cases were split relatively evenly between the remaining Eastern District judges, with the exception that there are no examples of below-guideline sentences from Judge Morrison C. England. Of those 10 cases, the average departure is 26 months, with none of them departing more than 49 percent below the bottom of the guideline range (United States v. Russell, 2:06-340 DFL). The defendant's requested sentence is more than 70 percent below the bottom of the guideline range.

The defendant also fails to cite the myriad cases since 2004 in which the courts in this district have imposed guideline range sentences. Nationally, in 2007, 2008, and 2009, only 27, 35, and 37 percent of all child exploitation defendants were sentenced to non-government sponsored¹, below-guideline sentences, respectively.²

¹ Non-government sponsored includes downward departures under the guidelines and variances pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a). Government sponsored departures include government recommendations for a departure or variance as well as reductions under U.S.S.G. § 5K

² In contrast, non-government sponsored below guideline sentences in 2007 and 2008 were given in 88 and 86 percent of non-child exploitation cases, respectively. These statistics include child

United States Sentencing Commission ("U.S.S.G."), 2007 Sourcebook of Federal Sentencing Statistics, Table 28; U.S.S.G., 2008 Sourcebook of Federal Sentencing Statistics, Table 28; U.S.S.G., 2009 Sourcebook of Federal Sentencing Statistics, Table 27. In light of these facts, the government's recommended sentence of 78-months imprisonment is an appropriate balance between the harm caused by the defendant's actions, the history and characteristics of this defendant, and the need to deter future criminal behavior in this defendant and others.

B. <u>Victim-impact Statements Should Be Read in Open Court</u>

Victim-impact statements from victims of the defendant's criminal activity have been provided to the government. Pursuant to the victims' requests, the government seeks the opportunity to read three of those statements from victims of the "Vicky" series of images at sentencing. Such reading by an Assistant United States Attorney on behalf of a victim is permitted under the Crime Victim Rights Act (CVRA) and has been allowed by courts within the district. See 18 U.S.C. § 3771(a)(4) and (d)(1); see United States v. Godley, 2:08-CR-00557 EJG; United States v. Sanwal, 2:08-CR-00330 EJG.

Children depicted in images possessed by the defendant are victims of the defendant's crime. See New York v. Ferber, 458 U.S. 747, 759 (1982)("The use of children as subjects of pornographic materials is harmful to the psychological, emotional, and mental health of a child."); see also United States v. Boos, 127 F.3d 1207, 1210 (9th Cir. 1997)(holding that children who participate in the production of child pornography are victims); Adam Walsh Child Safety and Protection Act of 2006, Pub. L. No. 109-248, §501, 120 Stat. 587,

pornography and child prostitution cases.

623 (2006)("The illegal production, transportation, distribution, receipt, advertising[,] and possession of child pornography ... is harmful to the physiological, emotional, and mental health of the children depicted in child pornography and has a substantial and detrimental effect on society as a whole.") As such, the Court is obligated to ensure that all victims are afforded to opportunity to be heard at any public proceeding, including sentencing. 18 U.S.C. § 3771(b)(1), (a)(4).

The government also requests the opportunity to read statements from the victim's mother and step-father. The CVRA defines a victim as anyone "directly or proximately harmed by the defendant's conduct." Id. at (e). The parents of a victimized minor certainly meet this standard. Furthermore, the CVRA expressly permits the legal guardians of a minor to assume the minor's rights under the act. As the minor is permitted to be heard in court, so too are her legal guardians. See United States v. Goodwin, 287 Fed.Appx. 608 (9th Cir. 2008)(unpublished) (permitting victim-impact statements from the child depicted in the images possessed by the defendant and her mother); see also United States v. Clark, 335 Fed. Appx. 181, 183-84 (3rd Cir. 2009)(unpublished)(permitting the reading of victim-impact statements by a minors and their parents); see also United States v. McElroy, 2009 WL 3807157 (unpublished).

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IV. CONCLUSION

The government respectfully asks the Court to sentence the defendant to 78-months in prison. In addition, the United States asks that three of the victim-impact statements from this case be red in open court.

By:

DATED: June 23, 2010

BENJAMIN B. WAGNER United States Attorney

Assistant U.S. Attorney

/s/ Kyle Reardon KYLE F. REARDON

Supplemental Sentencing Memo. <u>United States v. Mulligan</u> 2:09-CR-0136 EJG